

REMARKS

Applicant thanks the Examiner for the thorough consideration given the present application. Claims 3-11 are pending. Claims 1 and 2 have been cancelled. Claims 3-5 have been amended. Claim 11 is new. Claims 5 and 7-10 are the independent claims.

Amendments to the Claims:

Claims 1 and 2 have been cancelled without prejudice, and Applicant respectfully submits that the rejections are moot as to those claims.

Independent Claim 11 has been added to further limit independent Claim 5, by adding the feature of a memory circuit. No new matter is added to the claims. The feature of a memory circuit as part of the control circuit was originally disclosed in the specification at page 13.

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. 102(b):

Claims 3-10 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Kashiwagi (U.S. Patent 4,661,995) [hereinafter "Kashiwagi"]. Applicant respectfully traverses the rejections of those claims.

Applicant initially observes that to anticipate a claim, a reference must teach every element of the claim. "A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference." *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of Calif.*, 814 F.3d 628, 631 (Fed. Cir. 1987). "The identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as contained in the ... claim." *Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co.*, 868 F.2d 1226, 1236 (Fed. Cir. 1989). See, also, MPEP § 2131.

Regarding Independent Claims 5 and 7-11.

The present invention and Kashiwagi are elementally different. Kashiwagi teaches an invention based on a "multi-superheterodyne receiver" and teaches a method necessarily involving two local oscillators for generating first and second local frequency signals and two frequency converters. See, Kashiwagi, Claim 1. In contrast, the present invention uses only one super-heterodyne receiver and only one high frequency signal and one local oscillation signal. The teaching of Kashiwagi uses the data from the first and second local oscillators generate first and second local frequency signals. See, Kashiwagi, Claim 1, memory means and judging means. Applicant respectfully submits that Kashiwagi does not anticipate the present invention at least with respect to the fact that the present invention is based on one super-heterodyne receiver, whereas Kashiwagi teaches the invention only through "multiple" such receivers.

Specifically, the Office Action cites to Kashiwagi at elements 101, 102, 17, and 18, as teaching the shifting means. See, Office Action, page 2. Regarding elements 101 and 102, Kashiwagi teaches: "First, receiving frequency setting data is input by, for example, detecting the rotational position of the receiving frequency setting dial at the operational unit 101. The input receiving frequency data is supplied to the high-frequency filter 11 through the I/O interface 102 and is converted to predetermined corresponding frequency characteristics." See, Kashiwagi, col. 3, lines 30-36. Regarding elements 17 and 18, Kashiwagi teaches: "When a coincidence output is received, the first and second local oscillators 17 and 18 offset the variable capacitive elements for local frequency shifting by predetermined values so as to generate frequencies of $f_{L1}-2\Delta f$ and $f_{L2}-2\Delta f$ which are shifted from the prescribed local frequencies by $2\Delta f$." See, Kashiwagi, col. 3, lines 48-52.

Rather than go through the calculations taught in Kashiwagi, the present invention specifies to shift a "predetermined frequency of the reference signal" if the

television or superheterodyne receiver receives a specified input signal, such as video IF frequency of 45.75 MHz, and a video RF frequency of 91.25 MHz, as specified in independent Claims 5 and 10. Although the calculation taught in Kashiwagi may coincidentally coincide with a predetermined reference shift, Applicant does not read the Kashiwagi reference as teaching predetermining the shift amount, particularly when the shift value differs from that specified in Kashiwagi of " $f_{L1}-2\Delta f$ and $f_{L2}-2\Delta f$ which are shifted from the prescribed local frequencies by $2\Delta f$."

One advantage of the present invention is that the control circuit causes the shifting circuit to shift the frequency of the reference signal in the PLL circuit only for channel in which interference occurs. Both the channel in which the interference occurs and the amount of the shift may be preset to predetermined values.

Applicant respectfully submits that Claims 3, 4, 6, and 11 are allowable at least based on their dependency on Independent Claim 5.

In view of the above amendment, Applicant believes the pending application is in condition for allowance.

Conclusion

In view of the above remarks, it is believed that the claims are allowable.

Should there be any outstanding matters that need to be resolved in the present application, the Examiner is respectfully requested to contact Charles Gorenstein Reg. No. 29,271 at the telephone number of the undersigned below, to conduct an interview in an effort to expedite prosecution in connection with the present application.

If necessary, the Commissioner is hereby authorized in this, concurrent, and future replies to charge payment or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 02-2448 for any additional fees required under 37.C.F.R. §§1.16 or 1.14, particularly, extension of time fees.

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Respectfully submitted,

By 

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